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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,022	01/22/2002	Herve Ruellan	01807.002304	7645

5514 7590 07/25/2007
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

SERRAO, RANODHI N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/25/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/051,022		RUELLAN ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Ranodhi Serrao		2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 22 May 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argued in substance the newly added limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. However, the prior art of record teaches these and the added features.

2. The applicant stated,

Further, in Cheng, if an update is undone, the transaction fees should be credited back to the user's credit card account. The "amount" (i.e., the transaction fee to be credited) of the credit is passed back to the client application and displayed to the user, and the credit is then applied to the user's credit card at the end of the session. However, no actual electronic money is transferred to the client application.

3. The examiner points out that "sum" is defined as an amount of money. As pointed out by the applicant, Cheng discloses the amount of (i.e. sum of) the credit (i.e. electronic money) is passed back to the client application. Properly interpreting the claim language, Cheng clearly teaches sending a response comprising a sum of electronic money to the client station. Passing an amount of credit to the client is equivalent to sending a response comprising a sum of electronic money to the client station.

4. The examiner points out that the pending claims must be "given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification" [In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969)] and "consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach" [In re Cortright, 49 USPQ2d 1464 (Fed. Cir. 1999)]. In conclusion, upon taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims, the cited references teach all of the claimed limitations. And the rejections are maintained. See below.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: line 7 recites, "said sum of electronic included in the undo request." This phrase is grammatically incorrect. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

8. Claims 1 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilkins (2004/0027593) and Cheng et al. (6,151,643).

9. As per claim 1, Wilkins teaches a method of undoing a function requested by a first client station on a computer object stored on a server station of a communication network, comprising the following steps: receiving from a client station a request to undo execution of the function on the computer object, the execution of the function being

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adapted to manipulate the object from an earlier state to a manipulated state of the object (see Wilkins, ¶ 4 and 18-19); obtaining on said server station the earlier state of the manipulated object (see Wilkins, ¶ 52). But fails to teach sending a response to the first client station via the communication network, the response comprising a sum of electronic money less than or equal to an execution cost received by the server station for the execution of said function. However, Cheng et al. teaches sending a response to the first client station via the communication network, the response comprising a sum of electronic money less than or equal to an execution cost received by the server station for the execution of said function (see Cheng et al., col. 17, line 56-col. 18, line 3). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wilkins to sending a response to the first client station via the communication network, the response comprising a sum of electronic money less than or equal to an execution cost received by the server station for the execution of said function in order to restore the client computer to its state prior to the installation, including restoring any files that were deleted or altered (see Cheng et al., col. 3, lines 40-63).

10. As per claims 16, 17, and 18, Cheng et al. and Wilkins teach a method of undoing a function (see Wilkins, ¶ 16).

11. Claims 2, 4, 6-8, 10, 11, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilkins and Cheng et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cockrill et al. (6,473,740).

12. As per claim 2, Wilkins and Cheng et al. teach the mentioned limitations of claim 1 above but fail to teach an undo method, further comprising a stop of generating electronic money on the server station, associated with the first client station. However, Cockrill et al. teaches an undo method, further comprising a stop of generating electronic money on the server station, associated with the first client station (see Cockrill et al., col. 13, lines 27-58). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wilkins and Cheng et al. to an undo method, further comprising a stop of generating electronic money on the server station, associated with the first client station in order to in order to substantially lower merchants' transaction processing costs, thereby enabling merchants to offer for sale modestly-priced goods (see Cockrill et al., col. 5, lines 11-25).

13. As per claims 4, 6-8, 10, 11, and 15, the above-mentioned motivation of claim 2 applies fully in order to combine Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al.

14. As per claim 4, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, wherein the sum of electronic money is strictly less than the sum received (see Cockrill et al., col. 16, lines 32-53).

15. As per claim 6, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, wherein the undo cost is zero if the number of requests for executions of undone functions sent by the client station is less than a predetermined threshold value (see Cockrill et al., col. 16, lines 32-53).

16. As per claim 7, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, wherein the request to undo the execution of the function is sent by a second client

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station of the communication network, the undo request of the second client station comprising a sum of electronic money, the method further comprising: sending a second response to the second client station via the communication network (see Cockrill et al., col. 12, lines 21-31), the second response comprising a sum of electronic money less than or equal to said sum of electronic money included in the undo request (see Cockrill et al., col. 16, lines 32-53).

17. As per claim 8, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, further comprising a step of generating electronic money on the server station associated with the second client station (see Cockrill et al., col. 13, lines 27-58).

18. As per claim 10, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, wherein at said obtaining step, an opposite function, which is the reverse of the function, is executed (see Cockrill et al., col. 16, lines 21-31).

19. As per claim 11, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo method, wherein it is implemented on a list of functions executed subsequently to the function to be undone (see Cockrill et al., col. 16, lines 8-20).

20. As per claim 15, Wilkins, Cheng et al., and Cockrill et al. teach an undo device, characterized in that it is incorporated in a microprocessor, a read only memory adapted to store a program for remote undoing of functions; and a random access memory comprising registers adapted to store variables modified during the execution of said program (see Cockrill et al., col. 9, lines 22-42).

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21. Claims 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheng et al. and Wilkins as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hiroya et al. (5,754,654).

22. As per claim 5, Cheng et al. and Wilkins teach the mentioned limitations of claim 1 above but fail to teach an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating an undo cost associated with the received undo request, wherein the sum of electronic money included in the response to the first client is calculated after deduction of the undo cost. However, Hiroya et al. teaches an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating an undo cost associated with the received undo request (see Hiroya et al., col. 21, lines 22-34), wherein the sum of electronic money included in the response to the first client is calculated after deduction of the undo cost (see Hiroya et al., col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Cheng et al. and Wilkins to an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating an undo cost associated with the received undo request, wherein the sum of electronic money included in the response to the first client is calculated after deduction of the undo cost in order to provide an electronic ticket vending and refunding system and a method thereof for working when a plurality of ticket venders share only one electronic ticket vending and refunding system in a system for purchasing or refunding a ticket from a distant place using a telephone line for preventing forgery or illegal reproduction of an electronic ticket (see Hiroya et al., col. 3, lines 18-28).

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23. As per claim 9, Cheng et al., Cockrill et al. and Wilkins teach the mentioned limitations of claims 1 and 7 above but fail to teach an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating a second undo cost associated with the undo request received from the second client station, wherein in the step of sending the second response, the sum of electronic money included in the second response is calculated by deducting the second undo cost from the sum of electronic money included in the undo request of the second client station. However, Hiroya et al. teaches an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating a second undo cost associated with the undo request received from the second client station, (see Hiroya et al., col. 21, lines 22-34: wherein it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a second client in a communication network); wherein in the step of sending the second response, the sum of electronic money included in the second response is calculated by deducting the second undo cost from the sum of electronic money included in the undo request of the second client station (see Hiroya et al., col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 8). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Cheng et al., Cockrill et al. and Wilkins to an undo method, further comprising a step of calculating a second undo cost associated with the undo request received from the second client station, wherein in the step of sending the second response, the sum of electronic money included in the second response is calculated by deducting the second undo cost from the sum of electronic money included in the undo request of the second client station in order to an electronic ticket vending and refunding system and a vending and refunding method thereof for working

when a transaction using electronic money and an electronic ticket is executed via a telephone line for preventing a trouble on whether the electronic money and the electronic ticket are given or received actually (see Hiroya et al., col. 3, lines 30-35).

24. Claims 12-14 have similar limitations as to claims 1, 2, 4-11, and 15-18 above; therefore, they are being rejected under the same rationale.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

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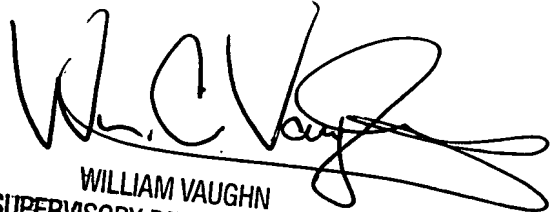
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RNS

R.N.S.

6/27/2007


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